

side of his gravel walk, just under the shade of the tuft, where the walks are seldom used, gather together in a head all the loose stones within 6 or 8 inches of their hole, and heap them over its opening, sometimes to a considerable height. The holes when the stones are removed are large, and there are often also a few straws projecting from them. I do not recollect to have observed any similar habit in the worm in the neighbourhood of London; they are probably a different species.—J. E. GRAY.

OCURRENCE OF *ATRIPLEX ROSEA*.

*Atriplex rosea*, lately added by Mr. Babington to the Flora of the Channel Islands, is I apprehend not uncommon on most of the coasts of England; it is mentioned in Dillenius's edition of Ray's Synopsis, as growing near Maldon, in Essex, and near Selsey, in Sussex, in both which counties I have known it more than fifty years, and having cultivated it, have always with Samuel Dale considered it as distinct from *Atriplex patula*, though in opposition to the great names of Ray, Petiver, Hudson, Smith, &c. I am much pleased now to find my opinion confirmed by that of so able an investigator of British plants as my friend Babington.—EDW. FORSTER.

THE ANIMAL OF *MODIOLUS DISCREPANS*.

The mantle lobes of this animal are free all round, except at the hinder edge, in the upper part of which they emit a short truncated contractile tube. The hinder part of the lower edges of the mantle, when the animal is expanded, is slightly produced, and folded on the edge of the shell. The foot is rather large and moveable, extensile, becoming strap-shaped, extended in front, with a small flattened disk at the end, and keeled along its lower edge. This foot is sometimes bent back to the hinder opening of the mantle lobes, but it is generally produced in front, and the animal uses the disk at the end of it to enable it to turn itself from side to side, and to place itself in an erect position when it walks by extending its foot to its utmost length, and thus advancing the shell and body along the whole extent of the foot at each move. It also creeps with the foot on the surface of the water, with the shell downwards like a *Cyclas*; and it has the power, like that genus, of crawling up the smooth surface of glass or china. When the animal slides on the surface of the water the gills can be distinctly seen; they extend quite to the base of the tube. I could not observe the course of the water in their shell, but in the young of the common *Modiolus* (*Modiolus barbatus*) it entered in currents, coming from all sides of the shell into the spaces between the two lobes of the mantle, in the middle of the in-

side of his gravel walk, just under the shade of the tuft, where the walks are seldom used, gather together in a head all the loose stones within 6 or 8 inches of their hole, and heap them over its opening, sometimes to a considerable height. The holes when the stones are removed are large, and there are often also a few straws projecting from them. I do not recollect to have observed any similar habit in the worm in the neighbourhood of London; they are probably a different species.—J. E. GRAY.

OCURRENCE OF *ATRIPLEX ROSEA*.

*Atriplex rosea*, lately added by Mr. Babington to the Flora of the Channel Islands, is I apprehend not uncommon on most of the coasts of England; it is mentioned in Dillenius's edition of Ray's Synopsis, as growing near Maldon, in Essex, and near Selsey, in Sussex, in both which counties I have known it more than fifty years, and having cultivated it, have always with Samuel Dale considered it as distinct from *Atriplex patula*, though in opposition to the great names of Ray, Petiver, Hudson, Smith, &c. I am much pleased now to find my opinion confirmed by that of so able an investigator of British plants as my friend Babington.—EDW. FORSTER.

THE ANIMAL OF *MODIOLUS DISCREPANS*.

The mantle lobes of this animal are free all round, except at the hinder edge, in the upper part of which they emit a short truncated contractile tube. The hinder part of the lower edges of the mantle, when the animal is expanded, is slightly produced, and folded on the edge of the shell. The foot is rather large and moveable, extensile, becoming strap-shaped, extended in front, with a small flattened disk at the end, and keeled along its lower edge. This foot is sometimes bent back to the hinder opening of the mantle lobes, but it is generally produced in front, and the animal uses the disk at the end of it to enable it to turn itself from side to side, and to place itself in an erect position when it walks by extending its foot to its utmost length, and thus advancing the shell and body along the whole extent of the foot at each move. It also creeps with the foot on the surface of the water, with the shell downwards like a *Cyclas*; and it has the power, like that genus, of crawling up the smooth surface of glass or china. When the animal slides on the surface of the water the gills can be distinctly seen; they extend quite to the base of the tube. I could not observe the course of the water in their shell, but in the young of the common *Modiolus* (*Modiolus barbatus*) it entered in currents, coming from all sides of the shell into the spaces between the two lobes of the mantle, in the middle of the in-

side of his gravel walk, just under the shade of the tuft, where the walks are seldom used, gather together in a head all the loose stones within 6 or 8 inches of their hole, and heap them over its opening, sometimes to a considerable height. The holes when the stones are removed are large, and there are often also a few straws projecting from them. I do not recollect to have observed any similar habit in the worm in the neighbourhood of London; they are probably a different species.—J. E. GRAY.

OCURRENCE OF *ATRIPLEX ROSEA*.

*Atriplex rosea*, lately added by Mr. Babington to the Flora of the Channel Islands, is I apprehend not uncommon on most of the coasts of England; it is mentioned in Dillenius's edition of Ray's Synopsis, as growing near Maldon, in Essex, and near Selsey, in Sussex, in both which counties I have known it more than fifty years, and having cultivated it, have always with Samuel Dale considered it as distinct from *Atriplex patula*, though in opposition to the great names of Ray, Petiver, Hudson, Smith, &c. I am much pleased now to find my opinion confirmed by that of so able an investigator of British plants as my friend Babington.—EDW. FORSTER.

THE ANIMAL OF *MODIOLUS DISCREPANS*.

The mantle lobes of this animal are free all round, except at the hinder edge, in the upper part of which they emit a short truncated contractile tube. The hinder part of the lower edges of the mantle, when the animal is expanded, is slightly produced, and folded on the edge of the shell. The foot is rather large and moveable, extensile, becoming strap-shaped, extended in front, with a small flattened disk at the end, and keeled along its lower edge. This foot is sometimes bent back to the hinder opening of the mantle lobes, but it is generally produced in front, and the animal uses the disk at the end of it to enable it to turn itself from side to side, and to place itself in an erect position when it walks by extending its foot to its utmost length, and thus advancing the shell and body along the whole extent of the foot at each move. It also creeps with the foot on the surface of the water, with the shell downwards like a *Cyclas*; and it has the power, like that genus, of crawling up the smooth surface of glass or china. When the animal slides on the surface of the water the gills can be distinctly seen; they extend quite to the base of the tube. I could not observe the course of the water in their shell, but in the young of the common *Modiolus* (*Modiolus barbatus*) it entered in currents, coming from all sides of the shell into the spaces between the two lobes of the mantle, in the middle of the in-

side of his gravel walk, just under the shade of the tuft, where the walks are seldom used, gather together in a head all the loose stones within 6 or 8 inches of their hole, and heap them over its opening, sometimes to a considerable height. The holes when the stones are removed are large, and there are often also a few straws projecting from them. I do not recollect to have observed any similar habit in the worm in the neighbourhood of London; they are probably a different species.—J. E. GRAY.

OCURRENCE OF *ATRIPLEX ROSEA*.

*Atriplex rosea*, lately added by Mr. Babington to the Flora of the Channel Islands, is I apprehend not uncommon on most of the coasts of England; it is mentioned in Dillenius's edition of Ray's Synopsis, as growing near Maldon, in Essex, and near Selsey, in Sussex, in both which counties I have known it more than fifty years, and having cultivated it, have always with Samuel Dale considered it as distinct from *Atriplex patula*, though in opposition to the great names of Ray, Petiver, Hudson, Smith, &c. I am much pleased now to find my opinion confirmed by that of so able an investigator of British plants as my friend Babington.—EDW. FORSTER.

THE ANIMAL OF *MODIOLUS DISCREPANS*.

The mantle lobes of this animal are free all round, except at the hinder edge, in the upper part of which they emit a short truncated contractile tube. The hinder part of the lower edges of the mantle, when the animal is expanded, is slightly produced, and folded on the edge of the shell. The foot is rather large and moveable, extensile, becoming strap-shaped, extended in front, with a small flattened disk at the end, and keeled along its lower edge. This foot is sometimes bent back to the hinder opening of the mantle lobes, but it is generally produced in front, and the animal uses the disk at the end of it to enable it to turn itself from side to side, and to place itself in an erect position when it walks by extending its foot to its utmost length, and thus advancing the shell and body along the whole extent of the foot at each move. It also creeps with the foot on the surface of the water, with the shell downwards like a *Cyclas*; and it has the power, like that genus, of crawling up the smooth surface of glass or china. When the animal slides on the surface of the water the gills can be distinctly seen; they extend quite to the base of the tube. I could not observe the course of the water in their shell, but in the young of the common *Modiolus* (*Modiolus barbatus*) it entered in currents, coming from all sides of the shell into the spaces between the two lobes of the mantle, in the middle of the in-

ferior side of the shell, and was emitted, but without any force, at the opening on the middle of the hinder end of the shell.—J. E. GRAY.

VESPERTILIO LEISLERI.

Since the account of the *Vespertilio Leisleri* appeared in the 'Annals of Natural History,' the bat has been examined by the Rev. L. Jenyns, who is of opinion that it is not a specimen of *V. Leisleri*, but is at present undecided whether it is the young of the Noctule or a distinct species.—THOMAS PAINE, Jun., *Great Yarmouth*.

We have to state, that with regard to our note at page 349 in Mr. Babington's Paper 'On the Botany of the Channel Islands,' that it was founded on a misapprehension originating from a misprint. On referring to Mr. Babington's manuscript, we find that the word "confirmed", rather hastily and indistinctly written, was mistaken by the compositor for "conferred"; and that Dr. Boott had merely pronounced it to be *Carex punctata*, Gaud., and not that he gave a name to it already applied to another species, an oversight very unlikely to have been made by one so thoroughly acquainted with the genus, and whose monograph is anxiously looked for.—EDIT.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR DECEMBER 1838.

*Chiswick*.—Dec. 1. Clear : rain. 2. Fine : heavy showers, with strong wind and thunder and lightning at night. 3, 4. Fine. 5. Drizzly. 6. Fine. 7. Rain. 8. Clear : frosty. 9. Frosty and foggy. 10. Frosty : fine. 11—13. Hazy. 14, 15. Foggy in the mornings : fine. 16—19. Hazy and cold. 20. Frosty : fine. 21. Hazy. 22—24. Rain. 25. Very clear. 26. Frosty : heavy rain at night. 27. Clear. 28. Frosty. 29. Overcast : rain. 30. Rain. 31. Clear and fine.

*Boston*.—Dec. 1. Fine : rain P.M. 2. Fine : rain early A.M. 3. Fine. 4. Fine : rain early A.M. 5. Cloudy. 6. Fine. 7. Cloudy : rain early A.M. 8—10. Fine. 11—13. Cloudy. 14—16. Fine. 17, 18. Cloudy. 19. Cloudy : rain P.M. 20, 21. Cloudy. 22—24. Rain. 25. Fine : snow early A.M. : snow P.M. 26. Fine : rain P.M. 27, 28. Fine. 29, 30. Cloudy. 31. Fine.

*Aplegarth Manse, Dumfries-shire*.—Dec. 1. Dull and cloudy : wet P.M. 2. Frequent showers. 3. Dull and cloudy : temperate. 4. Cleared up : very mild. 5. Clear sunshine. 6. Dull and cloudy : shower P.M. 7. Generally clear : shower P.M. 8. Fine day : frosty P.M. 9. Dry, but cloudy. 10. Cloudy and moist. 11. Clear and frosty. 12. Thick fog A.M. : cleared : moist. 13. Cloudy and raw. 14. Clear and sharp. 15. Dull and threatening. 16. Fog : cleared up P.M. 17. Dull and cloudy. 18. Cloudy A.M., but cleared up. 19. Cloudy and threatening : rain. 20. Raw after rain preceding evening. 21. Cleared and cold : wet P.M. 22. Dry and cold, but threatening rain. 23. Dry : still looking dull. 24. Dry A.M. : moist P.M. 25. Dry and clear : freezing P.M. 26. Wet and stormy till evening. 27. Frosty : ground very slippery. 28. Frost A.M. : thawed P.M. 29. Clear, but still soft. 30. Wet and stormy all day. 31. Showery and unsettled.

ferior side of the shell, and was emitted, but without any force, at the opening on the middle of the hinder end of the shell.—J. E. GRAY.

VESPERTILIO LEISLERI.

Since the account of the *Vespertilio Leisleri* appeared in the 'Annals of Natural History,' the bat has been examined by the Rev. L. Jenyns, who is of opinion that it is not a specimen of *V. Leisleri*, but is at present undecided whether it is the young of the Noctule or a distinct species.—THOMAS PAINE, Jun., *Great Yarmouth*.

We have to state, that with regard to our note at page 349 in Mr. Babington's Paper 'On the Botany of the Channel Islands,' that it was founded on a misapprehension originating from a misprint. On referring to Mr. Babington's manuscript, we find that the word "confirmed", rather hastily and indistinctly written, was mistaken by the compositor for "conferred"; and that Dr. Boott had merely pronounced it to be *Carex punctata*, Gaud., and not that he gave a name to it already applied to another species, an oversight very unlikely to have been made by one so thoroughly acquainted with the genus, and whose monograph is anxiously looked for.—EDIT.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR DECEMBER 1838.

*Chiswick*.—Dec. 1. Clear : rain. 2. Fine : heavy showers, with strong wind and thunder and lightning at night. 3, 4. Fine. 5. Drizzly. 6. Fine. 7. Rain. 8. Clear : frosty. 9. Frosty and foggy. 10. Frosty : fine. 11—13. Hazy. 14, 15. Foggy in the mornings : fine. 16—19. Hazy and cold. 20. Frosty : fine. 21. Hazy. 22—24. Rain. 25. Very clear. 26. Frosty : heavy rain at night. 27. Clear. 28. Frosty. 29. Overcast : rain. 30. Rain. 31. Clear and fine.

*Boston*.—Dec. 1. Fine : rain P.M. 2. Fine : rain early A.M. 3. Fine. 4. Fine : rain early A.M. 5. Cloudy. 6. Fine. 7. Cloudy : rain early A.M. 8—10. Fine. 11—13. Cloudy. 14—16. Fine. 17, 18. Cloudy. 19. Cloudy : rain P.M. 20, 21. Cloudy. 22—24. Rain. 25. Fine : snow early A.M. : snow P.M. 26. Fine : rain P.M. 27, 28. Fine. 29, 30. Cloudy. 31. Fine.

*Aplegarth Manse, Dumfries-shire*.—Dec. 1. Dull and cloudy : wet P.M. 2. Frequent showers. 3. Dull and cloudy : temperate. 4. Cleared up : very mild. 5. Clear sunshine. 6. Dull and cloudy : shower P.M. 7. Generally clear : shower P.M. 8. Fine day : frosty P.M. 9. Dry, but cloudy. 10. Cloudy and moist. 11. Clear and frosty. 12. Thick fog A.M. : cleared : moist. 13. Cloudy and raw. 14. Clear and sharp. 15. Dull and threatening. 16. Fog : cleared up P.M. 17. Dull and cloudy. 18. Cloudy A.M., but cleared up. 19. Cloudy and threatening : rain. 20. Raw after rain preceding evening. 21. Cleared and cold : wet P.M. 22. Dry and cold, but threatening rain. 23. Dry : still looking dull. 24. Dry A.M. : moist P.M. 25. Dry and clear : freezing P.M. 26. Wet and stormy till evening. 27. Frosty : ground very slippery. 28. Frost A.M. : thawed P.M. 29. Clear, but still soft. 30. Wet and stormy all day. 31. Showery and unsettled.

ferior side of the shell, and was emitted, but without any force, at the opening on the middle of the hinder end of the shell.—J. E. GRAY.

VESPERTILIO LEISLERI.

Since the account of the *Vespertilio Leisleri* appeared in the 'Annals of Natural History,' the bat has been examined by the Rev. L. Jenyns, who is of opinion that it is not a specimen of *V. Leisleri*, but is at present undecided whether it is the young of the Noctule or a distinct species.—THOMAS PAINE, Jun., *Great Yarmouth*.

We have to state, that with regard to our note at page 349 in Mr. Babington's Paper 'On the Botany of the Channel Islands,' that it was founded on a misapprehension originating from a misprint. On referring to Mr. Babington's manuscript, we find that the word "confirmed", rather hastily and indistinctly written, was mistaken by the compositor for "conferred"; and that Dr. Boott had merely pronounced it to be *Carex punctata*, Gaud., and not that he gave a name to it already applied to another species, an oversight very unlikely to have been made by one so thoroughly acquainted with the genus, and whose monograph is anxiously looked for.—EDIT.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR DECEMBER 1838.

*Chiswick*.—Dec. 1. Clear : rain. 2. Fine : heavy showers, with strong wind and thunder and lightning at night. 3, 4. Fine. 5. Drizzly. 6. Fine. 7. Rain. 8. Clear : frosty. 9. Frosty and foggy. 10. Frosty : fine. 11—13. Hazy. 14, 15. Foggy in the mornings : fine. 16—19. Hazy and cold. 20. Frosty : fine. 21. Hazy. 22—24. Rain. 25. Very clear. 26. Frosty : heavy rain at night. 27. Clear. 28. Frosty. 29. Overcast : rain. 30. Rain. 31. Clear and fine.

*Boston*.—Dec. 1. Fine : rain P.M. 2. Fine : rain early A.M. 3. Fine. 4. Fine : rain early A.M. 5. Cloudy. 6. Fine. 7. Cloudy : rain early A.M. 8—10. Fine. 11—13. Cloudy. 14—16. Fine. 17, 18. Cloudy. 19. Cloudy : rain P.M. 20, 21. Cloudy. 22—24. Rain. 25. Fine : snow early A.M. : snow P.M. 26. Fine : rain P.M. 27, 28. Fine. 29, 30. Cloudy. 31. Fine.

*Aplegarth Manse, Dumfries-shire*.—Dec. 1. Dull and cloudy : wet P.M. 2. Frequent showers. 3. Dull and cloudy : temperate. 4. Cleared up : very mild. 5. Clear sunshine. 6. Dull and cloudy : shower P.M. 7. Generally clear : shower P.M. 8. Fine day : frosty P.M. 9. Dry, but cloudy. 10. Cloudy and moist. 11. Clear and frosty. 12. Thick fog A.M. : cleared : moist. 13. Cloudy and raw. 14. Clear and sharp. 15. Dull and threatening. 16. Fog : cleared up P.M. 17. Dull and cloudy. 18. Cloudy A.M., but cleared up. 19. Cloudy and threatening : rain. 20. Raw after rain preceding evening. 21. Cleared and cold : wet P.M. 22. Dry and cold, but threatening rain. 23. Dry : still looking dull. 24. Dry A.M. : moist P.M. 25. Dry and clear : freezing P.M. 26. Wet and stormy till evening. 27. Frosty : ground very slippery. 28. Frost A.M. : thawed P.M. 29. Clear, but still soft. 30. Wet and stormy all day. 31. Showery and unsettled.

ferior side of the shell, and was emitted, but without any force, at the opening on the middle of the hinder end of the shell.—J. E. GRAY.

VESPERTILIO LEISLERI.

Since the account of the *Vespertilio Leisleri* appeared in the 'Annals of Natural History,' the bat has been examined by the Rev. L. Jenyns, who is of opinion that it is not a specimen of *V. Leisleri*, but is at present undecided whether it is the young of the Noctule or a distinct species.—THOMAS PAINE, Jun., *Great Yarmouth*.

We have to state, that with regard to our note at page 349 in Mr. Babington's Paper 'On the Botany of the Channel Islands,' that it was founded on a misapprehension originating from a misprint. On referring to Mr. Babington's manuscript, we find that the word "confirmed", rather hastily and indistinctly written, was mistaken by the compositor for "conferred"; and that Dr. Boott had merely pronounced it to be *Carex punctata*, Gaud., and not that he gave a name to it already applied to another species, an oversight very unlikely to have been made by one so thoroughly acquainted with the genus, and whose monograph is anxiously looked for.—EDIT.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR DECEMBER 1838.

*Chiswick*.—Dec. 1. Clear : rain. 2. Fine : heavy showers, with strong wind and thunder and lightning at night. 3, 4. Fine. 5. Drizzly. 6. Fine. 7. Rain. 8. Clear : frosty. 9. Frosty and foggy. 10. Frosty : fine. 11—13. Hazy. 14, 15. Foggy in the mornings : fine. 16—19. Hazy and cold. 20. Frosty : fine. 21. Hazy. 22—24. Rain. 25. Very clear. 26. Frosty : heavy rain at night. 27. Clear. 28. Frosty. 29. Overcast : rain. 30. Rain. 31. Clear and fine.

*Boston*.—Dec. 1. Fine : rain P.M. 2. Fine : rain early A.M. 3. Fine. 4. Fine : rain early A.M. 5. Cloudy. 6. Fine. 7. Cloudy : rain early A.M. 8—10. Fine. 11—13. Cloudy. 14—16. Fine. 17, 18. Cloudy. 19. Cloudy : rain P.M. 20, 21. Cloudy. 22—24. Rain. 25. Fine : snow early A.M. : snow P.M. 26. Fine : rain P.M. 27, 28. Fine. 29, 30. Cloudy. 31. Fine.

*Aplegarth Manse, Dumfries-shire*.—Dec. 1. Dull and cloudy : wet P.M. 2. Frequent showers. 3. Dull and cloudy : temperate. 4. Cleared up : very mild. 5. Clear sunshine. 6. Dull and cloudy : shower P.M. 7. Generally clear : shower P.M. 8. Fine day : frosty P.M. 9. Dry, but cloudy. 10. Cloudy and moist. 11. Clear and frosty. 12. Thick fog A.M. : cleared : moist. 13. Cloudy and raw. 14. Clear and sharp. 15. Dull and threatening. 16. Fog : cleared up P.M. 17. Dull and cloudy. 18. Cloudy A.M., but cleared up. 19. Cloudy and threatening : rain. 20. Raw after rain preceding evening. 21. Cleared and cold : wet P.M. 22. Dry and cold, but threatening rain. 23. Dry : still looking dull. 24. Dry A.M. : moist P.M. 25. Dry and clear : freezing P.M. 26. Wet and stormy till evening. 27. Frosty : ground very slippery. 28. Frost A.M. : thawed P.M. 29. Clear, but still soft. 30. Wet and stormy all day. 31. Showery and unsettled.